

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

The Democrat has undertaken the serious job of publishing the whole law organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, for the purpose of showing its readers what an innocent monster it is. The law is about ten times as long as necessary, but we have heard of no serious objection to it on that ground. The objections to it are, that it violates a solemn compact, made by congress between the north and the south, declared to last "forever," and of course irrepealable; and that its main object is to admit slavery into the vast regions of Kansas and Nebraska, and propagate, extend and strengthen slavery at the expense of freedom; and to this end it disregards and overrides the rights heretofore extended to poor men and foreigners settling in new territories. These objections cannot be met and controverted. They are sufficient, we should suppose, to unite all non-slaveholders and northern men in opposition to the law. How can democrats, who profess to regard labor as honorable, consent to its degradation and dishonor throughout these great territories by admitting slavery therein? The fact belies all their professions and shows them to be aristocrats instead of democrats. The first objection to the bill, that it violates the pledge of honor of one section of the Union towards another, is of itself sufficient to damn any law in the eyes of honorable men. But there are men who seem to regard the permanent organization of the democratic party as of paramount importance to all other earthly interests. It is to them the beginning and end of all inquiry. It rises superior to honor, to liberty, or life itself of millions of the human race. In a great crisis like the present, when the future well-being of a vast region, if not the perpetuity of the Union itself, rests upon the united action of the free people of the north, we find these men, politicians and editors, bowing low to their dictators at the federal city, excusing this outrage and palliating that, and making withal a wonderful ado about "the democratic party." Are such men good patriots? Patriotism before party, say we. The "party" has suffered an unprecedented outrage to be perpetrated upon the country, and can no longer be trusted by the people, who propose now to take the matter into their own hands, and establish a "democratic party," with "freedom" for its watchword, and "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," for its motto. Slavery must be denationalized and reduced to "a domestic institution," and our national escutcheon bear truly as proudly the emblems of freedom. "Taxation and representation" must go together, instead of slavery and representation. On Tuesday next, the anniversary of our freedom, many thousands of the true men of Ohio, Indiana, and other states, will meet in their respective counties, to consecrate this land anew to political and religious liberty, and to inaugurate a genuine free democratic party, a fundamental principle of whose "platform" will be, NATIONAL HONOR!

It must be much further from Toledo to Perrysburg than common during this hot weather. No Blade has (on Friday) been received from there since that of Monday.

PREACHING.—There will be preaching at the Universalist Church in Perrysburg, on Sunday, July 9th, by the Rev. J. Stebbins, a traveling missionary.

The haying and harvesting season is now fairly commenced in this region. The promise of a fair yield of most crops is very flattering; but the wheat crop, we fear, will be a total failure. The weevil is destroying it in an extraordinary manner. A farmer friend told us on Thursday that in a field of 7 acres of wheat, which he thought would have yielded 40 bushels to the acre, the whole crop seemed literally eaten up by the weevil. Similar reports reach us from other farmers, of late sown wheat, though we hope there may be many fields escape serious injury.

We notice by the Democrat that Mr. Seth C. McDonald has been appointed postmaster at Gilead in place of Dr. Breese. Of any state secrets, connected with this change, we "know nothing," but regard the matter with complacency notwithstanding. Mr. Mc. is probably regarded as a better democrat than the Doctor. He is, we believe, a true democrat, instead of the sham article, and of course a good one. One evidence of this is, that he takes the Perrysburg Journal, as we find many of the best democrats of the county are beginning to do.

On Thursday we witnessed the operation of Judge Ladd's new mowing machine—one of Forbush's patent, for the sale of which the Judge is agent. It does its work well and rapidly. We are not sufficiently acquainted with other like patents to speak of its comparative merits. It works best of course on level, smooth land, though it will work on an uneven surface. But the meadow should be free from rocks and stumps, if possible. It cuts a swath of ordinary width, as rapidly as a team can walk, and leaves the grass already spread for drying. We should think it would cut as much as from 4 to 6 men, and much better.

It will probably be in operation in this vicinity much of the time for a week or two to come, which will be a good time for farmers of the county to examine it.

THE KNOW NOthings.—It is said that this organization numbers, in the city of New York, 25,000 adherents—men, and mostly young and middle aged men, heretofore of various parties—a great majority American born, and all voters, and American in spirit. Outside the city, the ramifications of the order reach all sections of the state, and it is believed that they can control the state and city elections more directly and decidedly than any other third party ever organized. We hear it intimated that this association is preparing to take a controlling part in our state election next fall.—[Buffalo Commercial Adv.]

The Mexican treaty having been ratified by Santa Anna and returned to Washington, the president has sent a message to the house asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to enable him to fulfill its conditions, seven millions to be placed at his immediate disposal. Some signs of opposition have been manifested in the house, but we fear there are no means of staying the flood of corruption.—[O. S. Journal.]

There is said to be a large gathering of U. S. government officers, consisting of custom-house officers, mail-agents postmasters, contractors, &c., at Concord, for the purpose of influencing the New Hampshire legislature in the choice of U. S. senators. The senate rescinded the resolution for adjournment to give them an opportunity to operate on the house. Some four or five members must be purchased outright, or their schemes will fail.

RIGHTeous.—Wm. A. Jenkins was lately tried at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., for seduction under promise of marriage, found guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn. This wholesome law was passed in 1848.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES.—The following appointments were sent to the Senate on the 22d inst.: Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor of Nebraska; A. H. Reader, of Penn., Governor of Kansas; Mr. Woodson, of Va., Secretary of Kansas; Mr. Ferguson, of Mich., Chief Justice of Nebraska, Messrs. Bradley, of Ind., Hardin, of Ga., and Elmore, of Ala., Associate Judges.

THE AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.—The London Standard states that the British war steamer Encounter and the United States sloop of war Plymouth were engaged in the attack on the Imperialist forces at Shanghai on April 4. On board the Plymouth, George McCordle was killed, and four others were wounded severely. Capt. Pearson of the American merchant ship Rose Standish, was dangerously wounded. The victors captured two twelve, four sixes, and four eight pounder guns. As yet we have no detailed account of the engagement.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.—The latest accounts, to June 7, of the operations before Silistria are decidedly favorable to the Turks. Full particulars of the several engagements which took place during the last days of May have not yet been received, but there appears to be no doubt that on May 27, the Russians made another fierce attempt to carry the place by storm, in which they were repulsed with great loss, and that on the 30th, the Turks were able to assume the offensive against the besieging army. It was stated in London that the English government had received information from Admiral Dundas that the garrison had succeeded in countermining the Russian engineers to such an extent that 8,000 or 10,000 of the besiegers had been blown up. This last statement wants confirmation. At all events, Silistria has been defended with great skill and bravery, and, as yet, with success. The Russians, since the commencement of the siege, have suffered tremendous loss, and it is far from unlikely that the fortress may hold out until relieved. As usual, there seems to be some delay on the part of the British. To May 30, only one English division had left Scutari for Varna. Two thousand English horses were at Constantinople, but the transports—sailing ships—were delayed by contrary winds, and it was currently reported that the English commander would not risk his force against the Russians in the field until he had a full complement of cavalry and artillery. Perhaps, however, the French and Omar Pasha's disposable force may proceed to the relief of the besieged stronghold.

Our accounts of the sortie made by the Turks say that it took place at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 30th of May, and was unexpected by the Russians. A strong force of Turks made a sudden sally, and after a fearful massacre of the surprised Russians, they reached the works of the besiegers, where they destroyed the newly opened "approaches," spiked a number of cannon, and carried off others into the fortress, but made no prisoners.

Omar Pasha was still at Shumla on the 1st of June. The story of the 90,000 Turks having advanced towards Silistria is not correct, neither is the statement that Paskievitch had pushed forward 60,000 Russians on the road to Shumla. Nothing had been attempted against Rustchuk.

A dispatch has been received from the U. S. commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, in which he states that the government throws itself into the hands of the United States for protection against the French, English and all other foreign settlers. The commissioner had accepted the islands for the U. States, and given assurance of protection to the islanders. The wonder is that the commissioner had not annexed the islands by treaty forthwith. It could easily have been ratified, had it contained a clause tolerating slavery.—[O. S. Journal.]

MR EDITOR:—The "query of the hard brick" may be accounted for in the following manner: Hard clay not having in itself any inherent solidity, will attract those from their proper source, and ashes being of a solidary substance, is attracted and absorbed in the brick while burning, and thus becomes heavier in proportion to the quantity it receives.—[O. S. Jour.]

For the Journal.

A meeting of the citizens of Bowling Green was held on the evening of June 27th, at the Methodist Church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present liquor law of Ohio. M. B. Tracy, on motion, was called to the chair, and D. W. Poe appointed secretary. On motion of J. R. Tracy the following resolution was offered for debate:

Resolved, That the present liquor law of Ohio is constitutional, right and just, and that it is expedient that it should be enforced.

An address was then delivered by Rev. J. Shannon, after which the following resolutions were adopted and signed:—

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, will prosecute every violation of the law that may come under our observation.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the county papers.

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| G. J. Rogers, | A. A. Crandle, |
| Geo. Williams, | N. Moore, |
| Wm. W. Dellayhan, | H. H. Poe, |
| Lee Moore, | N. B. Wilson, |
| J. R. Tracy, | G. N. Parsons, |
| Thomas Jolly, | D. W. Poe, |
| Isaac Hixon, | M. B. Tracy, |
| A. Walker, | J. W. Norton, |
| N. B. Last, | David Lee, |

M. B. TRACY, Chairman.
DANIEL W. POE, Secretary.

News Items.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York yesterday, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst. The John L. Stephens and two other steamers, had brought down to Panama and San Juan, over two millions in gold, which would be along in the first arrivals.

The news from New Grenada represents the revolutionists as progressing in their efforts to change the government. A battle is represented as having taken place on the 24th May, when the constitutionalists under General France, were routed by the forces under Gen. Lems. Gen. F. was killed.

The difficulties with the French and Mexican Consuls at San Francisco had been brought to a close by discontinuing the prosecutions.

The farce of arraigning Walker and some of his brother patriots, for the descent on Sonora, was going on. Bills of indictment had been found.

A fire occurred in San Francisco, destroying thirty buildings on Dupont street. Loss said to be \$40,000.

There is news from Oregon to the 25th of May. Nothing of importance had occurred in public affairs. Col. McCanha, President of the Council of Washington Territory, had been drowned in Puget Sound.

A newspaper is about to be established in Kansas, it seems. A man by the name of Mercier, a little bandy legged Englishman, has been selected by Senator Douglas for the mission.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—Some of our exchanges wonder if Mr. Pierce is not taking the back-track on the slavery issue by appointing a man from a free State Governor of Kansas, as it is reported he has done.—Did they suppose the slave propagandists were taking the back-track when they selected Pierce for President, or Olds to act as Chairman on the Nebraska swindle, or Cass to write down the Jefferson proviso; or Douglas to repeal the Missouri Compromise? They always seek to pull their hot chestnuts from the fire, by the hand of some accommodating tool from the free States. There is no way to prevent it except by spoiling the tools themselves. The man said to be appointed Governor of Kansas is unknown to fame. He is undoubtedly expected to carry out the plans of those who put him in office.—[O. S. Journal.]

The rapid armament of San Francisco harbor elicits the comments of the press.—Gen. Wool is busy. It is supposed that the French Consul would communicate with the French fleet on the Pacific, as his Honor did not fancy the interference from the Court.—Batteries are now placed completely commanding the harbor.

It is said Butler declines Nebraska gov't p.